Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 9, 1817.

(Volume 28.) (Number 1401.

Advertisement.

The following is a Translation of the Scheme of a LOTTERY which was published at Pondicherry, on the 1st March, 1817.

FIRST LOTTERY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, *For the Year 1817.*

COMPOSED of the Sum of 1.10.000 Arcot Rupees, consistiug of 3,000 Tickets and divided into two Classes by the sanction of His Excellency Monsieur the Count DU PUY, Peer of France, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of the Legion of Honor, Governor General of the French Establishments in India, and of Monsieur J. DAYOT, Intendant General of the said Establishments.

Messieurs THEODORE FAURE AND FAURE DE FONDCLAIR have been appointed to Superintend and conduct the Lottery, the Funds whereof are to remain under the guarantee of the French Government.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

	Rupees.	
1 Prize of	5,000. . . .	5,000
1 ditto . .	1,500	1,500
2 ditto . .	1,000	2,000
2 ditto . . .	500	1,000
3 ditto . . .	300	900
9 ditto . . .	100	900
982 ditto	25	24,550
		35,850

1,000 Prizes.

SECOND CLASS.

	Rupees.	
1 Prize of	10,000 . . .	10,000
1 ditto . . .	5,000	5,000
1 ditto . . .	3,000	3,000
1 ditto . . .	1,500	1,500
3 ditto . . .	500	1,500
13 ditto	250	3,250
780 ditto	52½ . . .	40,950

1,800 Prizes { Premium allotted to the last drawn Ticket in this Class. } 450

1,200 Blanks ——— 65,650

3,000 Tickets. 101.500

Commission and other charges. . . 8,500

Rupees. 110,000

COMPUTATION.

3,000 Tickets at 20 Rupees each . . 60,000

Deduct 1,000 Tickets in the First Class, there remains 2,000 Tickets at 25 Rupees each. 5,000

110,000

Price of a Ticket in the first Class, 20

The additional Price of a Ticket not drawn in the 1st Class, 25

Price of a Ticket in the Second Class, 25

The sale of the Tickets will commence on the 15th instant, and the drawing of the 1st Class will take place on the 15th May. The renewal of Tickets in the Second Class will begin on the 15th June, and the drawing of that Class will commence on the 15th July.

The Prizes will be paid *without any deduction*, 20 days after the conclusion of each Class, by Messrs. JOHN DE FRIES and CO. at Madras, who will have the Sale of the Tickets at that Presidency, or by us THEODORE FAURE and FAURE DE FONDCLAIR at Pondicherry, at the option of the holders, but it is stipulated, that the Prizes will be paid to the bearer of the Ticket.

The Proprietors of Tickets not drawn in the First Class who shall not have renewed their Tickets in the Second Class two days before the drawing of that Class, will forfeit all claims to any Prizes that may fall to those Tickets.

The Lottery will be drawn at the Police Office at Pondicherry in the presence of Commissioners appointed by Government for that purpose.

There will be two Lotteries annually.

(Signed) THEODORE FAURE,
FAURE DE FONDCLAIR.

Pondicherry, 1st March, 1817.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co. have received a Supply of Tickets in the first class of the above Lottery which may be had on application at their office at Rs. 22 each until the 15th of May next, and such Prizes, as may be drawn to tickets sold by them, will be paid here or at the option of the holder by MESSRS. JOHN DE FRIES & Co. of Madras at the exchange of 355 Bombay Rupees per 100 Pagodas.

Bombay,—— }
8th April 1817 }

Advertisement.

London, 1st August, 1816.

MR. CHARLES FORBES has the Honor to announce, that, in consequence of Mr. MONEY'S state of health rendering it unadvisable for him to return to India, his Concern in the Agency and Commercial Establishment of "FORBES AND Co." is transferred to Mr. MICHIE FORBES, who resumes his Interest from this date, and will proceed, by an early opportunity, to fill the situation of Resident Head Partner of the House.

Bombay 2d April 1817.

Messrs. FORBES and Co. have the Honor to announce, tnat, in pursuance of the above arrangement, Mr. MICHIE FORBES has returned to Bombay, and taken his place in the Firm.

To be Sold

IN THE GODOWN,
BEHIND THE
HOUSE
OPPOSITE TO THE

Cotton Screws

ABOUT 90 Hhds. of Pale Ale imported by the WELLINGTON, brewed by Messrs. STARKEY & Co.—Price 80 Rupees per Hhd.

Bombay, 9th April, 1817.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.

THE Ship Mulgrave Castle, Captain Ralph, Burthen per Register 404 Tons, is ready to receive Goods for the port of London, and will sail as early as circumstances may permit. Persons desirous of occupying any of the Tonnage of the said Ship, will have the goodness to address a line, on or before Monday next, the 14th Instant to Captain Ralph, or Messrs. Remington, Crawford & Co. specifying the description of Goods to be laden and the rate per Ton they are willing to pay for the same.

Bombay, 8th April, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—April 2d, Ship Lowjee Family, Captain George Seton from England.—Free Trader Ship Oxford, Captain John Lamb from England.—7 the Portuguese Ship Cader Prel Syraug Mahomed Fize from Demaun.

SAILED.—April 2d, Ship Sir Evan Nepean, Captain John Boog, to Suez.—3d Ship Eliza, Captain John Pringle, to Bengal.

BIRTH.]—On the 3d instant, at Huntly Lodge, Byculla, Mrs. Christie, of a Son.

DEATH.—On board the Providence, Surgeon Perin, being in his way to England.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 9th APRIL, 1817.

The *Lowjee Family* and *Oxford* have arrived since our last. By the former we received various papers extending down to the 28th of October, from which we have endeavoured to make as many interesting extracts as we could. It is difficult to collect, with accuracy, the precise state of our native country, so discordant are the different accounts concerning it. It seems, however, to be generally thought, that the indecency and violence of the present demagogues of the people have had the effect of inducing the sober and sensible part of the community to throw their influence and weight into the scale of government, and, til such time as Parliament meets, we hope this support may be continued, but after it shall have assembled, we trust they will be eager in withdrawing it, unless Ministers shall immediately commence on the great and urgently called for work of economy and reform.

It would appear as if considerable agitation had been excited in the *United States* thro' a seizure of Merchandize, made in *Eastport* by the British Collector, at St. Andrews, in which district the former place is comprehended—It would nevertheless seem that the apprehension which prevailed at first of a war growing out of this transaction had completely subsided.

We understand from our private accounts that all hopes of a brevet, speedily, taking place, are completely given up.

It is said that Mr. Murray of Albermarle street has given Lord Byron 2500*l.* for his new canto to *Childe Harold*.

We were rather surprized while perusing a paragraph in the Calcutta Gazette asserting, on the authority of a letter from New York "that by an act of the 20th of "June, all American vessels are permitted to import, into India, British ma"nufactures or articles, the produce or "manufacture of any foreign state. at the "same duties, to which they would be, sub"ject if imported in a British bottom." We have had reference to the acts connected with this important privilege, and find that the correspondent in question has not taken a very correct view of the intentions of the British Legislature. The 56th of the King Chap. 15, being an act to carry into effect a convention of commerce, concluded between His Majesty and the United States, provides, that upon the importation into any port of the United Kingdom of American goods, in American vessels, no higher duties shall be paid than if imported in a British Ship; and that upon the exportation from the United Kingdom of any European goods in American bottoms, no higher duties shall be paid than if exported in British vessels.

As however the act in question did not contain any provision for permitting vessels of the United States of America to clear out from the Ports of England to the British Settlements in the East Indies, another act was passed in the same Session, on the 20th June 1816, to amend the former one, which permits vessels built in the United States &c. to clear out from any Port of the United Kingdom to the principal settlements of the British Dominions, in this country, with any goods which may be legally exported in British built vessels; "sub"ject to the like rules, regulations, res"trictions, penalties and forfeitures as "are now by law imposed upon the ex"portation of such goods to the said set"tlements in British built Ships." The act being entirely silent in respect to the rates of duty and charges to which the trade in American bottoms is to be subject, the terms of the convention of commerce must regulate that point; that instrument will be found to place the Americans, in that respect, only on the same footing as the most favoured European nations, and as no foreign trader is placed, in regard to duties and charges on an equality with a British, it follows that the Americans cannot claim that indulgence; the most favoured nation is liable to the payment of double the duties imposed on the British trader. The American therefore must also be subject to double duties.

Calcutta.

The occupation of Hatrass by our Troops, and the flight of DYARAM were announced on Thursday last to the Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity; and our success, on this occasion, has happily been unattended by any loss. The enemy, it appears suffered considerably, before the explosion, which occasioned the abandonment of the Fortress. Most of the details of the siege are already before the public; but the following letter from an Officer, who held a very distinguished situation, will be perused with interest.

"Camp before Hatrass, March 27, 1817.

"On the 18th of this month we arrived here. From the 18th to the 22d were employed in reconnoisance and preparing materials, and the Civil Agent in negociation with Dyaram, who more than once deceived us. When the train arrived, and active operations were determined on, during one night we threw up three Batteries—one for three 24-pounders on the right to destroy a corner bastion of his Kuttera, to the S. W.; another in the center to destroy the curtain and gate on the Western side; and a third to the left or northern side, to destroy the N. W. Bastions at the angles. These opened in the morning, and towards evening had considerably injured the defences, so much so, that General Marshall had ordered a storming party to be in readiness, but no practicable breach was made. On the 23d firing as the day before, with little or no return, but from a few snipers. To this day they had allowed us to reconnoitre to the walls almost of the Fort. Towards evening the breach was considerably encreased, but not yet practicable; and the storming party held in readiness, again returned to Camp. During the night the Kuttra was evacuated, and on the 24th morning, we took possession, after they had *looted* it of every individual thing of value. Reports of lacks of Rupees that were to be found, set every one a-gog, but I believe nothing but grain and a few *pots* of *pice* were found.—On the 25th we commenced three batteries on the Fort from the Kuttra, of 24 and 18 pounders, and two mortar batteries, in front, one of six 10-inch mortars, one of eight 8-inch; and from the south-east Bastion commenced an approach or parallel towards the Fort, and constructed a 24-pounder battery for six guns, a mortar battery, six 8-inch mortars, six 5½-inch mortars, and further on in the parallel, a battery of sixteen 5½ inch mortars in a broken ground or excavation, from which earth had been dug to make bricks. On the right and in advance of both another battery for six 18-pounders, and our trenches pushed up to within fiftyfour paces of the crest of the glacis. Our operations were destroyed from a want of fuzes for our shells, & we were unable to open our batteries until yesterday, when we commenced by a general salvo from all. The signal given from a Rocket battery of three frames to the left of all—the effect and sight was beautiful, and only excelled by a spectacle which took place about 5 in the evening. While I was in the battery watching the flight of a shell, it had scarcely touched the ground before an explosion took place, the most grand and awful I ever beheld. It was the firing of Dyaram's powder magazine. It is hardly possible to give you an accurate description of it,—fancy to yourself an immense column of red smoke, forming itself like an enormous *Chatter*, in rolls continually changing form as it ascended to an incredible height. I can only compare it to a Chatter formed sponge, of a bright sandy red colour. Several fragments fell in the trenches and hurt several of the people. The shock threw me off my legs, and when I got up the scene was grand and magnificent beyond expression. It was nearly a quarter of an hour ere I could see the Fort, and the general idea formed, was that the whole was destroyed, A *Mut* Dyaram was building, the scaffolding of which was not taken down, has been shaken and is now out of its perpendicular; and the whole of the bamboos blown away. It is reported that 200 people are burried in the ruins, and upwards of 80 horses. During the night the alarm was given, and notwithstanding every effort, Dyaram escaped with about 18 (some say 80) horse. He was pursued by the 8th Dragoons, but his people surrounded him devotedly and secured his escape; tho' followed to the gates of Marsaun. I am just come from the Fort, which we took possession of last night or rather this morning, about half past 12 o'clock. The effect of our shells and the ruins they have occasioned is indiscribable; the house of Dyaram and his Zenanah is a complete riddle; shot and shell-holes in every direction through and through. The mortality is great, men and horses laying in the gateway and entrance to the works, and towards Dyaram's palace. It is singular that another magazine on the Rowney or outworks, penetrated by a shell, did not explode. The Fort like the Kuttra is a miserable hole and in total ruins. I trust we shall get some prize money, as they say they have information of 30 lacs of Rupees. Nothing of value has yet been found, but lots of grain; and *traps* belonging to his Sirdars, and people who have escaped. The weather is here delightful."

The Dawk of the 3d instant, from Hatrass has furnished us with some further particulars relative to the capture of the Fort, which we lose no time in laying before our readers.

About 5 o clock on the 2d, the ground surrounding the Fort was dreadfully shaken by the tremendous explosion of the enemy's magazine, said to contain several thousand maunds of gun-powder; blowing into the air 200 men, 80 horse, and a great number of buildings. The clouds of dust and smoke intercepted the sight for some minutes,—yet notwithstandiug the occurrence of this dreadful event, the people in the Fort continued to fire. The mortars kept up an incessant bombardment, the trenches being carried within about 50 paces of the crest of the ditch. It was 12 o'clock at night when DYARAM, with a few chosen horsemen, sallied out from the Fort, without intimating his resolution to the Garrison. In his flight he was opposed by the 8th Dragoons, and the enemy fought

with such fury and desperation, that in the skirmish, one of our men was killed, one Officer, and several Privates wounded. In the mean time, our Sepoys stormed the gate, and many of DYARAM's people were killed, in attempting to force their way through our troops. The absence of DYARAM, had proved a signal to the garrison, to plunder the wealth and property of the Chief, and they had loaded themselves with about 50,000 Rupees, which were taken from the Prisoners, on our getting possession. The scenes which the Fort presented the following morning, are stated to be of the most dreadful description. The ground was covered with the dying and the dead,—dissevered limbs of horses and men were found sticking through the ruined heaps, which had been occasioned by the explosion of the magazine. There was not a building in the fort, that had not been perforated by the shells. Another magazine had been struck, but did not explode. It is said that 2000 rounds of shells were fired during the bombardment, which lasted 15 hours. The manner in which it was conducted, is said to reflect the highest credit on our Engineer Officers. No money had yet been found in the Fort probably the whole had been buried. There was gun-powder, and also grain in abundance.

"The Fort is considered to be stronger than that of Bhurtpore; the explosion has done very little damage to the outworks. The Dewan has been taken prisoner, and according to his account, there were on the morning of the 2d, not more than 1,450 persons in the Fort, all of whom with the exception of 100, were fighting men. DYARAM, his two sons, and about 40 of the horse-men, who escaped with him, were so completely clothed in armour, that our troops could make no impression on them. The Thakoor was defended with the most resolute valour, and intrepidity by his guard, against two squadrons of Dragoons, who pursued them to the neighbourhood of Moorsan. It is supposed that they intended crossing the Jumna, and taking refuge in Lahore. During the whole of the operations, we have lost in Killed only 6 Sepoys and 2 Lascars.

"This morning intelligence was received by Government of the surrender of Moorsan, and the complete submission of BHUGWUNT SING, the proprietor of that Fort."

Supp. to the Ind. Gaz.—March, 17.

Sir William Burroughs, it is said, has discovered a new and easy mode of finding the longitude at sea and land from an observed altitude of the moon's enlightened limb taken about three or four hours before or after her passing the meridian.

English Extracts.

Riot.—When the persons who assembled in Spafields began to disperse, a mob of boys collected together, and put a loaf at the top of a stick, and proceeded towards the west end of the town. They passed up the Strand, and stopped at a baker's near Norfolk-street, but did not attempt any thing there: they took some bread from the shop of Mr. Alexander, the baker, near Exeter 'Change, and also some fish from the shop of Mr. Grantage, the fishmonger, No. 41, Strand; they then went up St. Martin's-lane, where they attacked the premises of Mr. Morrison, a baker, in King-street, St. Giles's; they broke the windows of Mr. Brooksbank, baker, at the corner, and took some bread away with them; the mob went from thence to Cranbourne-street: they broke the windows of a baker in Cranbourne-street, as they were taking down the shutters; but when they found that cheap bread was written upon a paper, they went away without doing any further damage, and went again towards King-street, St. Giles's, and were proceeding to further excesses at a baker's shop, when the Bow-street officers and patrole came up, and a general attack took place. The officers secured five of the ring-leaders, who had flambeaus and bread, but the mob rescued them, and in so doing beat Eshleby, one of the patrole, in a dreadful manner. Several of the officers were hurt. The mob then divided into two parties; one part went towards Drury-lane, and the other remained about St. Giles's. The police in a very few minutes dispersed those who remained in St. Giles's, and went into Drury-lane after the other party, which had decreased very much, and continued to do so at the approach of the police, and in the space of a quarter of an hour the whole had disappeared, without any more damage than a few broken windows. The mob, as they passed through Newport-market, cleared several butcher's stalls of their meat. Almost all the railing on the south-side of Leicester-square was pulled down by the mob, and the parapet on which it was erected demolished. Lord Castlereagh's house, in St. James's square, also came in for a few broken windows.

A medical writer in one of the Bath papers, in speaking of the best remedies for burns and scalds, which are to be procured instantly in most houses, states, that oil of turpentine is an excellent application, but this is not always at hand. Next to this in effect, are the strongest spirits that can be procured—as æther, spirits of wine, brandy, rum, gin, &c. or, in the absence of these, vinegar. They should be applied by means of folded linen cloths to every kind of burn, and to scalds before the skin begins to rise. Soap dissolved in water is likewise a good application.—**In proof of the efficacy of spirits the following case is given:—At a respectable inn in the neighbourhood of Bath, a female servant, in taking a ham from the boiler, fell down and was scalded in a dreadful manner—her neck and body being literally scarified; applications of cloths well soaked in brandy were immediately resorted to; and proved almost miraculously efficacious, so much so, that when the surgeon, who had been sent for, arrived in about half an hour after the accident happened, he said nothing would improve the appearances; he declined ordering any thing but a continuance in the same process, and in a few days the poor girl was quite recovered and soon after, scarcely a vestige or even appearance of the accident remained.**

IRELAND.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—*Castlebar, Nov. 7.*—On Monday last an account reached us of a burglary and ferocious robbery, attended with most aggravated circumstances, on the night preceding; at the house of Ballylahan, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Gorge, near Foxford, in this county. This respectable Gentleman has only, within the last week, taken possession of the living of Foxford, and is a perfect stranger in that county; it is not, therefore, to any objection of his character or conduct that the disgraceful and inhospitable reception he experienced is to be attributed. On Sunday night his house was forcibly entered by about a dozen persons, well armed, who rifled it of every article that was valuable and portable, including cash to the amount of 100l. two or three watches, and a considerable quantity of plate. Every thing that the villains conceived to be useless to them, or which, in their possession, might lead to discovery, they destroyed on the spot; they broke the windows and all the brittle ware in the house. One of them desired Mr Gorge to fall upon his knees, that he might shoot him; and when the Gentleman courageously replied, that if he was to be shot it must be standing, the unmanly ruffian pulled the trigger, but Providence kept back the fire, which only flashed in the pan, when the fellow's anxiety to partake of the plunder, which he observed his companions dividing too freely among themselves, diverted him from the purpose he had conceived, of taking away the life of Mr. Gorge. They stripped the rings from off Mrs. Gorge's fingers, and even deprived her of the clothes with which she had hastily and loosely covered herself at the moment of their unseasonable visit. They were offered the keys of the several boxes and locking up places in the house, which they declined using, preferring to beat them in with the butt-ends of their muskets, of which they had several in good condition. When they were going away, Mr. Gorge asked them to return him an old watch, not intrinsically valuable, but which had been the property of many of his ancestors, and the ruffians refused him this inconsiderable article of their rich booty.

On Tuesday Noal Horkan, of the Swineford Yeomen, obtained information that several of the robbers were at a house at Currian, within three miles of Swineford. He communicated the matter to Messrs. Cosgrave and Giles, revenue officers, and the three agreed to proceed to the place, with three other yeomen (Serjeant Cassidy,——Brabazon, and Doyle), in coloured clothes, and armed only with bayonets; to prevent suspicion, Mr Cosgrave took out his fowling, piece and dog. They approached the house separately, but when they all came near it two shots were fired at them from within, and as the Officers and Yeomanry surrounded it, the firing was for some time continued, without, however, doing any injury.

It being impossible in this state of affairs, to seize any of the gang, Mr. Cosgrave set off to Swineford for a party of the 68th light infantry, leaving the others to watch the house. Soon afterwards the robbers, five in number, rushed out; three of them escaped—the fourth, a man of the name of M'Govran, was killed by a blow from Brabazon, the yeoman, with the heavy end of Mr. Cosgrave's fowling piece; and the fifth, named Kavanagh, was secured and given in charge to Lieut. Black, of the 68th, who had now arrived with his party, and by whom the prisoner was conducted before Patrick Kelly, Esq. of High Park Lodge, where he underwent a close examination, and made some important discoveries, which led to the immediate apprehension of three other accomplices, named Welsh, Gallagher, and M'Nally.—(*Mayo Constitution.*)

On the evening of Monday, the 14th of October, between the hours of six and eight o'clock, the dwelling-house of Lawrence O'Hara, sen. situate in Gowell, in the parish of Kilbeach, in the county of Mayo, farmer, and of his son, L. O'Hara, jun. of Clonmeen, in the said parish, about a quarter of a mile distant from each other, were successively entered by three persons, armed with pistols and swords; who, after murdering the said L. O'Hara, sen. by shooting him through the head, breaking his jaw-bone, and mangling his body in the most brutal manner, repaired instantly, as is supposed, to the house of his said son, who had about an hour before returned, fatigued, from the fair of Loughlyn, about 12 miles off, and had laid down upon the bed to rest himself; when the first of the three persons rushed into his cabin, the door being open, and presented a pistol to his breast; which, as he started up, he had the good luck to parry, and the ball missed him and hit the wall at the back of the bed, on which it was found next morning. A second person rushing in at this instant, made a cut at him with a large sword, which he also warded off, and had actually released himself from both of them, and was making out of the door, when he found there a third person (his own brother-in-law, whom his father and himself had been compelled to dispossess of his holding under them, about six or eight months ago, and was supposed to be at that time in England), which third person charged at him with a pitchfork and small sword to prevent his escape, and made several lunges at him with the fork, wounding him in five or six different parts of the body; but having got hold of the prong or fork, he wrenched it from the pole to which it was attached, and was then dreadfully wounded by the small sword, under the right arm. The three ruffians then attacked him altogether, and threw him on the ground at the door; but still struggling and crying out, he alarmed a neighbouring house, and a woman happening to come out, the villains suddenly made off; and as they passed the woman one of them gave her a cut over her forehead, which has disabled her ever since.

ST. DOMINGO.—It is ascertained to be the intention of the French Government to repossess themselves of the south-western district of St. Domingo, which is under the dominion of Petion, a Mulatto, and opponent of Christophe, now King Henry I.—As it is to be presumed that the French Government and Petion have come to a proper understanding, the French will be capable of effecting a landing at Aux Cayes without opposition. What are the future intentions is mere matter of conjecture; but if they expect to reduce the Negroes, now serving under Petion, to their former state of servitude, it is a matter of certainty that they will be disappointed. King Henry will strain every nerve to defeat the intentions of the French Government, to whom he is a mortal enemy. As it is probable that the French Government will extend their views towards the Northern District under the dominion of King Henry, there is no doubt but he will exert all the means in his power to render the views and plans of the French Government abortive. From the nature of the country, the difficulties which the French will have to encounter are insurmountable.—Let any one figure to himself, the face of the country covered with ranges of lofty mountains in succession, at least 50 of the most abrupt and rugged ascent, where every person is obliged to drag himself up the steep by the aid of low shrubs, in which exertion both hands are employed. Between the bases of the mountains there are no vallies, but solely ravines, which are cultivated for about 50 yards on each side, in ground provisions, such as indian and Guinea corn, peas, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, tanias, eddoes, bananas, plantains, &c. The negroes, when they deserted from the service of their French masters, took the precaution of planting all the fastnesses of the mountains with ground provisions, so as to prevent the possibility of any invading army destroying the means of their subsistence. They also established magazines in the most inaccessible places, where they deposited their military stores and articles of considerable value. Safe in these inaccessible fastnesses, they are perfectly secure from any invaders, and may bid defiance to any force the French may send against them—nay, we might add, to the force of the whole world in arms. The force under the command of Petion consists of about 40,000 Blacks, but very imperfectly disciplined; whereas the force of King Henry is composed of between 70,000 and 80,000 well-disciplined troops, with a train of well served artillery.—(*London Packet.*)

[*Liverpool Saturday's Adver.—Nov. 23.*

Further *American* papers reached town yesterday, but not of more recent dates than those previously come to hand. They contain, however, the following additional intelligence:—The Eastport rumour relative to the seizure of American property is thus explained. A new Collector who was appointed at St. Andrews, in which district Eastport is comprehended, deemed some indulgences of the former Collector incorrect, and in consequence seized all the merchandise which was judged to have been imported contrary to law. The merchants having been so long indulged in a free trade, and not calculating on this change, were very naturally surprised and of course had spread alarms calculated to awaken the public sensibility; but the suggestion of war growing out of the circumstance was considered entirely out of the question. The 50-gun ship, the *Achar*, connected with the transaction, was sent, it is said, from Halifax to cruise along the coast, and to touch at Shelburne, Moose Island, &c. in order to occupy and divert the minds of the crew, who had shown some symptoms of a mutinous disposition. The seizures reported to have taken place on account of a breach of the revenue laws are now believed to be mostly British. *Times.—Nov. 14.*

DEATH OF THE KING OF WIRTEMBERG.

The Paris Papers mention, and it is known by the official accounts, that the King of Wirtemberg died at his Palace in Stutgard, on the 30th ult. at two o'clock in the morning. His disorder was a liver complaint; the Paris Papers at least call it so. He had been long ill, and was some time since in so much danger, that his death was strongly reported here. He has left three children by his first wife, a Princess of Wolfenbuttle; his second wife, to whom he was married on the 18th of May, 1797, is well known to be the Princess Royal of England. His eldest son, who succeeds him, was in England, in the spring of 1814, with the Emperor of Russia, whose sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, he afterwards married. He is a Prince of great merit, distinguished for his abhorrence of Buonaparté, even during the time when the latter was nearly the Sovereign of the Continent, and still, more for his gallantry in the campaign of 1813 14, when he commanded the Wirtemberg and some other German troops. His defence of Montmirail, for a whole day, during the advance of the Allies, defeated one of Buonaparté's manœuvres for cutting off the communication between their corps. At the battle of Paris he was also conspicuous. Being greatly beloved by the people and the troops, it may be in his power to render Wirtemberg an useful military State, & another barrier against France. He was born in 1781, is of an athletic, though not a large figure, and has greatly the air of an ardent, intelligent soldier. His Queen will be long remembered here, for her amiable disposition and her exquisitely feminine grace. The late King was born, on the 7th of November, 1754. It is said, that ceremony will require a general mourning in England.

Our readers may perhaps be amused by the following further particulars of this deceased Sovereign:—

He succeeded his brother as Duke of Wirtemberg on the 23d of December, 1797, and soon after made his peace with the French Republic. It is remarkable that both the commencement and close of his reign have been distinguished by differences between him and his States, who complain of the infringement of their privileges. In consequence of the peace of Luneville, he was in 1803, raised to the dignity of Elector, and on the peace of Presburgh his States, which were then aggrandized, were converted *into a monarchy*. He was proclaimed King on the 1st Jan. 1806, and since that period a *colossal crown has been placed on the top of his palace at Stutgard.*

This new dignity was, however, dearly purchased by the enormous contingents of men he was compelled to furnish for the ruinous expeditions of Buonaparté. He was also obliged to give his daughter Catherine in mariage to Jerome Buonaparte, and to marry his eldest son to the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria, but they never cohabited together, and the marriage was dissolved as soon as the author of that forced union was precipitated from his throne.

The sister of the King of Wirtemberg was married to Paul I. and is now Empress Dowager of Russia, still enjoying all the consideration which her virtues merit. On the 26th of October, three days before his death, her brother celebrated the birth day of this Princess at Stutgard.

Frederick William had experienced many reverses of fortune. During the French Revolution, when the Republican army advanced on the Danube, he was obliged to fly, and abandon his capital to foreign troops. It was perhaps from a wish to avoid such occurrences again, that he afterwards showed himself one of the *most zealous of the Sovereigns of the Rhenish Confederacy*, and that he *rigorously executed Buonaparte's conscription laws* in his States. This was one of the principal grievances of which the country had to complain. It must be added, however, that he did not appear insensible to the loss of so many subjects immolated to gratify the ambition of a foreign despot. After the retreat from Moscow, while Buonaparte was passing the winter gaily at the Thuilleries, the King of Wirtemberg put all his subjects, if we may so express ourselves, into mourning, by prohibiting all public amusements.

Frederick William was of an *impetuous* character, sometimes *violent*. He *loved justice*, and maintained it rigorously in his States. *Only in some* particular cases his *own will* was *substituted for the law*. He was well informed in geography and natural history, and conversed well on the sciences. His palace was decorated with indigenous productions. He was pleased to see foreigners visit the Royal edifices, and the servants were particularly instructed to show them all the works of art which had been executed in Wirtemberg. There is one monument which will perpetuate the memory of this Sovereign, namely, *Frederick's Haven*, a little port which he constructed on the Lake of Constance, and which greatly facilitates the commerce of the Wurtembergers with the other countries situated on the lake.

The six brothers of Frederick William entered for the most part into foreign service. One of them has a chief command in the Austrian army; another commanded a Prussian corps at the battle of Jena.

A curious case of combination and riot came on to be investigated before the Magistrates at Union-Hall Office on Wednesday. *Ben. Crouch, J. Maples P. Harnett, P. Murphy, Wm. Holles,* and *Israel Chapman*, well known resurrection men, were charged by Mr. Williams and Mr. Sparren, students of St. Thomas's Hospital, with assault and riot. It appeared that the spirit of combination which has of late been so prevalent amongst journeymen meachanics, had communicated itself even to the Gentlemen known by the name of Resurrection Men. A majority of this worthy and enlightened band, which is by no means numerous, had lately been to the Continent on a visit to the far-famed field of Waterloo, as is said, for the purpose of collecting and importing into this country a large cargo of teeth. On their return lately a general meeting of the fraternity was held, at which a resolution was adopted, that in future no *subject* should be furnished either to Lecturer or Student under six guineas, four guineas having up to this time been the usual price. This resolution was communicated to the Surgeons, who considering it as a gross imposition, determined to resist to it. But as it was impossible to proceed without a supply of *material* they instructed two men how they were to proceed to obtain, engaging to give them the accustomed price four guineas for each body. To a certain extent these persons succeeded and procured several bodies, which were lodged in the dissecting room at St. Thomas's Hospital. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the defendants, they went there and forced their way into the dissecting room where Mr. Williams & Mr. Sparren were, and drawing their knives began to flourish them. These Gentlemen not knowing whether the invaders intended to operate upon living or dead subjects first attempted to escape, but were pursued and brought back, confined in the room, and forced to be spectators whilst the defendants absolutely spoiled (as the witnesses expressed it) three subjects, by cutting them to pieces with their knives. Whilst they were thus employed information having been sent to Glennon, he, accompanied by one of his brother officers, took them by surprise and secured all six—When conveyed before the Magistrate they made no defence, but said they had been very ill treated by the surgeons, who could not do without them.—They were ordered to find bail to answer the complaint at the Sessions.

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger.—November 10.*

An American in Paris, says a German Paper, observed, that the engagement at Algiers was not, as the *Courier* affirmed, proportionably the most bloody which the English Navy has had in modern times. In the first six partial sea-engagements of the last war with North America, out of 3198 men, the English had 1103 killed and wounded; consequently a loss, speaking in the mercantile language, of 35 per cent.; while at Algiers the loss was only 14 per cent.

Carolina Papers have reached town to the end of August. It was supposed that the expedition with the new Viceroy of Mexico, which had sailed from the Havannah, had put back, under the apprehension of being attacked by the naval force of the insurgents. The capture of a small fort on Apalachicola Bay, in East Florida, defended by some runaway negroes, is celebrated in the American Papers as an event of great military importance.

Jamaica Papers to the 18th August relate that the Governor, the Duke of Manchester, had received a dispatch from Lord Bathurst, announcing the decision of the Prince Regent with regard to the charge against the Chief Justice of the Island. It stated that the Lords of the Council, to whom the matter had been referred, were of opinion, that the accusation, and the evidence by which it was supported, did not afford sufficient grounds to warrant their Lordships in recommending the removal of Mr. Lewis; bu

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their Report was not to be considered as an entire acquittal.

Ferdinand of Spain, on his marriage, granted an amnesty to delinquents, but with numerous exceptions: among others declared out of the pale of forgiveness, are those convicted af resistance to justice, malversation of "my Royal powers," malversation of Government supplies, exportation of prohibited articles, forgery, coining, treason, and homicide of priests.

A letter from Madrid, of the 1st instant, says—"The young Queen is beautiful; the Infanta, her sister, is handsome, but is a very agreeable figure; on the 30th their hands were kissed by 22,198 persons."

A traveller describes all the inns, hotels, lodgings, and cabins at Geneva, as deluged with English emigrants: the city, and whole circuit of the Lake, resembles an English watering-place full of spendthrifts: provisions had risen enormously in consequence. The inhabitants very naturally ask, what has sent so many Englishmen into *exile*. Lord Byron had departed from Geneva, to some remote place in Italy.

Passports, for France, have undergone a new regulation instead of being issued as heretofore by the French Ambassador *gratis*, they are now provided by the Consulate at *ten francs* each.

Mr. Horner set out yesterday for the Continent; he has been advised to pass the winter in Italy, for the benefit of his health.

The new coinage goes on with great rapidity; each press produces per minute 50 pieces, that is, 6,600 per hour. The hours of work are ten daily, making the whole number of pieces from each press 36,000: there are eight presses at work, and of course the whole number daily finished is 288,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of 2,500,000*l.* in shillings and sixpences, in the proportion of seven of the former to five of the latter.

By the regular importation of eggs and fruit from France, London is now inundated, and the glut has become so great, that several cargoes have been returned from the metropolis for want of sale.

The result of the elections in France is rather a subject of exultation to the party called Ultra-Royalists, who boast that the sense of the country is with them—and in proof, that their partisans returned to the Chamber nearly balance the Ministerialists, Buonapartists, and Repuplicans united in some of the departments: on examining the turns wherein the electors deposit billets with the name of the candidate they vote for, several were found with the names of *Napoleon and his Son* written in gilded letters.

One of the Paris papers contains an exposition of the objects of the Holy Alliance, given by the Russian Ambassador to the Swiss Cantons, on their requesting some explanations previous to their accession to the Treaty. A variety of documents were laid before them, and they were assured by the Ambassador, that the intention of the Sovereigns, in perfecting that instrument, was to give stability to the existing order of things in Europe—to guarantee the rights and liberties of every State—and to support the several forms of Government, whether republican or monarchical.

In the battle which decided the fate of Dantzic, Marshal Oudinet was severely wounded. The news of the fall of the city, and of the Marshal's wound, was told to Napoleon at one and the same time. He exclaimed,—"Where Oudinot commands there is nothing to fear but for himself." He afterwards sent him a gold tobacco pipe, with those words inscribed on it. Since the Marshal's *conversion*, he has altered the inscription to—"Where Oudinot commands, there is nothing to fear *for the King*."

Mr. Croker has received *ninety-seven* days extra *war-salary*, as Secretary of the Admiralty—this he claimed in consequence of the late hostilities with Algiers; and the Cabinet, after solemn deliberation, granted it.

German Papers, which were received last night, represent the attention of the Emperor of Russia as anxiously devoted to the creation of an immense marine. He certainly possesses all the facilities of coast and materials, for carrying his purpose into effect. They also glance at the disposition to cultivate a friendly intercourse between Russia and the United States of America. The peace of the world, as now existing, and secured by the Holy League, and the exhaustion of a long war, affords every promise of permanence. When it comes to be broken, we hope we shall not find Russia and America on the same side against us.

"AWFUL BUT AUTHENTIC OCCURRENCE!—In the course of last week, a farmer, near Godstone, in the county of Surrey, while walking over a field with some other farmers or farm labourers, picked up a blighted ear of corn. With his eyes directed towards Heaven he exclaimed, in a tone impiously ironical, '*Art thou not ashamed, God Almighty, thus to blast the fruits of the earth.*" He had scarcely uttered the words, when he fell down a corpse! We will not venture to pronounce him the object of Divine vengeance, but the coincidence is truly awful."—*Morning Post.*

REMARKABLE PHILOSOPHICAL FACT.—It has been long supposed that iron is not liable to alteration in water. The following circumstance, however, proves the contrary. Among the numerous articles raised by the Diving Bell from Plymouth Sound, is a *cast* iron nine-pounder, which is soft enough to be cut with a knife. Probably this may be owing to separation of the carbon and other substances from the iron which had the effect of reducing it to its original malleable state.

The *Eden* sloop of war, which has never been to sea, is to be sunk at Plymouth, for the purpose of ascertaining whether salt water possesses any efficacy in checking the operations of fungus, or dry rot. A similar thing has been tried with success on merchant ships. The diving bell is to descend in Hamoaze and Barnpool, in order to explore a suitable spot to lay her in.

The Portsea Barracks are to be sold forthwith, as they stand, and pulled down by the purchasers, The whole of the barracks, both in this and in Gosport Garrison, are to undergo a great reduction of their present respective establishments.

A correspondent remarks,—"Having observed, in your paper of last week a paragraph, stating that a Mr. Symes (the Midshipman so handsomely mentioned by Lord Exmouth) was the *first* person who set fire to the Algerine frigates, in the battle of the 27th of August last; I beg to state, that the *act* of setting fire to the ship was performed by the First Lieut. of the *Queen Charlotte*, accompanied by Major Gosset, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Wolrige, of the Marine Artillery, in a boat belonging to that ship; and it was in *supporting* that boat, Mr. Symes (of the *Hebrus*) distinguished himself so much, and for which he has received the promotion he so highly merited."

The worthy and facetious Mr. Curran (late Master of the Rolls for Ireland) being lately asked his opinion relative to the affair at Algiers, said, "Sufficient for the *Dey* is the evil thereof."

[*Hamp. Tele. Chro.—Oct.* 28.

The Princess of Wales continues to be mentioned by the Foreign papers. She was at her villa on the lake of Como, about the 2d instant, where Mr. Brougham is stated to have been with her, and where also the Archduke Regnier was expected.

No continuation, and certainly no aggravation of that distress of which both the manufacturing and agricultural interests have of late so much complained is indicated by the state of the Funds. Capital begins to accumulate in the mony market; and thence it may naturally be expected to flow into other channels, affording at least one of the remedies so much called for by some of the writers in the Agricultural Report—namely, an increased circulation, and a consequent improvement of private credit. The finance accounts shew, it is true, a falling off in the Customs, Excise and Stamps; but not in such a degree as to give occasion for any serious alarm; and the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, though not equal to that of the correspondent quarter in former years, is still very considerable. The greatest failure is in the Customs; but that was to be expected from the excess of our manufactured goods in the foreign market. This excess is gradually draining off, and giving place to a more moderate demand; while the state of the exchange proves that the balance of payments is still greatly in our favour.

The following reductions and retrenchments are spoken of as about to take place:—The Senior Department of the Military College to be done away; the £500 per annum table-money to the Governor, to be discontinued; all second Majors of battalions to be reduced, expect those serving in India and the Cape of Good Hope; all Staff appointments to be made from the half pay; General Officers, who are Governors of islands or colonies, not to draw any staff allowances; the allowance of £2 per day, hitherto made to the officer at the head of the Quarter-master-General's department in the West Indies, in name of *Wastage in Fuel*, to be discontinued.

Professor Clarke, of Cambridge, who is engaged in a series of analytical experiments, with a newly-constructed blow pipe, which produces a degree of heat greater than that of the most powerful galvanic battery, has already succeeded in the decomposition of the earths, having obtained metals from barytes and strontian, which do not become oxidated by exposure to atmospheric air. The metal of barytes is ductile, and shines like silver.

On the subject of the uncertainty of the seasons, the excellent Paley, in his chapter. "*On the goodness of the Deity*," makes the following reflections, which many afford some consolation at the present moment:—"The seasons are a mixture of regularity and chance. They are regular enough to authorise expectation, whilst their being, in a considerable degree, irregular, induces, on the part of the cultivator of the soil, a necessity for personal attendance, for activity, vigilance, and precaution. It is this necessity which creates farmers; which divides the profit of the soil between the owner and the occupier; which, by requiring expedients, by increasing employment, and by rewarding expenditure, promotes agricultural arts and agricultural life, of all modes of life the best being the most conducive to health, to virtue, to enjoyment. I believe it to be found in fact, that where the soil is the most fruitful, and the seasons the most constant, there the condition of the cultivators of the earth is the most depressed. Uncertainty, therefore, has its use, even to those who sometimes complain of it the most. Seasons of scarcity themselves are not without their advantages: they call forth new exertion; they set contrivance and ingenuity to work; they give birth to improvements in agriculture and economy; they promote the investigation and management of public resources."

[*The Hamp. Chro.—October* 21.

Mr. Coke, of Holkham, was the purchaser at Mr. Roscoe's sale, of the fine portrait of *Leo X.* for 500 guineas: the library sold for 5150*l.*; the prints for 1880*l.*; and the drawings for 738*l.*

The following narrative of the recent sufferings of our countrymen at Algiers is given in an Evening Paper, and said to be authentic:—"Captain Dashwood, and Mr. M'Manus, the Surgeon of the *Prometheus*, and some more Englishmen who assisted in effecting the escape of the English Consul's family at Algiers, and who were unfortunately detected in consequence of the child's crying, were in danger of losing their heads, and would certainly have suffered if it had not been for the interposition of the American Consul. They were put into a large vault filled with vermin and filth, where they remained all night. They had mats to rest on, upon a damp floor, and had nothing to refresh themselves but bad bread and water. They were tantalized with a promise that they should be permitted to go on board ship, but they were marched from one prison to another. They were well treated by some Sicilian slaves. The Minister refused them when they applied for more bread; but the Captain of the port shewed some compassion, and ordered refreshments for them, directing the guards to use them well. The slaves then gave them fruit, &c. They were afterwards moved to what is called the King's Prison, under an escort of soldiers, and marched through the town, insulted on the way by Jews, Moors, and Turks, who even spate in their faces. The Dey thought proper to send the Consul's child on board. The American Consul continued his kindness, and the Swedish Consul was very attentive, and supplied them with books, pens, and paper. The English were soon after put into irons, and in that state were marched about 12 miles across the country; and halting a short time in a place where cattle were confined, were obliged to resume their Journey. Their refreshment was boiled corn and water. They were then placed in another prison, but soon heard that they were to be marched back to Algiers; to which, after having encamped on the bank of a river, which had recently been overflown, they were brought back to that place. Then they were confined in a large building on the south-side of the town, where they remained in doubt, anxiety, and apprehension as to what would be their future fate. At length the English were relieved from their irons and marched down to the Marina, and put into possession of their own boats. Their situation would have been deplorable indeed, if it had not been for the persevering kind offices of the American Consul. The country over which these unfortunate travellers were passed appeared to be in a desolate condition, covered chiefly with underwood—They crossed an extensive plain, stated to be, according to report, about 2000 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The soil seemed to be fertile in many parts, and with good pasturage. It may easily be conceived, that our poor countrymen were in a melancholy condition, having prospect of death before them, as they were often, by signs, threatened that their heads would be cut off, or had reason to fear that they should be punished as the slaves in general are, a punishment which they had the misery of witnessing, and which is in the following manner:—They are placed on the ground, with their backs uppermost, a stick is put across their legs, which if held by two men, another man kneels at the head of the victim and stretches his hand across the back, and two Turks then strike him alternately on the fleshy part below with large sticks, often to the number of 300 or 400 blows, and afterwards make them return to work even in that lamentable state of suffering. The poor wretches are allowed nothing but bread and water, and are provided with a new suit of miserable attire every year by the munificence of the day.

PARISIAN ANECDOTE—The Rocher de Cancale is one of the most celebrated, and the dearest coffeehouses in Paris; it is particularly noted for its oysters. Of its charges, some idea may be formed from the facts—Three lovers of oysters, wishing to regale themselves, debated whether it would be more economical to make their repast at the Rocher de Cancale, or to take a postchaise and go to the coast: they made a calculation, and found that the expences of travelling to and from Paris to the sea-side, and the tavern bills there, would not amount to so much, by three guineas, as a similar regale would cost them at the Rocher de Cancale.—A few weeks ago, three Englishmen, who had made a trip in Paris to spend their hoarded cash, tired of dining at Very's, in the Palais Royale, and their funds being low, resolved to dine economically, and give a cheap farewell dinner to those they left behind: accordingly they sought out a decent looking house in a poor neighbourhood, and, by chance, stumbled on one in a shabby street, near the Grand Market of the Innocents. It was no other than the Rocher de Cancale. Thither all the guests, amounting to a dozen, repaired. The dinner and wine were delicious, and each resolved to dine daily there during his stay in Paris. At length the fatal moment approached—the bill was called for—it arrived. They had calculated it at half-a-guinea per head, but, alas, they had reckoned without their host—it amounted to sixteen hundred francs—sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence. They could not all muster the sum—they called the landlord—and explanation was entered into—"Gentlemen," said he, "it is evident you did not know the reputation of the Rocher de Cancale." They offered him the security of their watches, which he generously refused—"Gentlemen, I should be sorry to be considered worse than the fare with which I regale my friends; the sum is a trifle, pay it when you please.

ALGERINE SLAVERY.—According to the account given by Don Sebastiani Patron, a Spanish merchant, and one of the two captives, who, owing to the persevering firmness of Lord Exmouth, obtained his liberty, the condition of the Christain Slaves was more lamentable than has generally been supposed, though an article in our preceding page will enable our Readers to form a general idea of their sufferings. From this Gentleman's account of their situation, the unfortunate captives experienced very little, if any, alleviation of their miseries. Their toils, it appears, began with the morning's dawn, and continued till the religious service of the Turks commenced by a kind of hymn, which lasts about two hours and a half before sun-set. Half an hour indeed was alloted to them for their dinner, which consisted of two very small loaves each, of very indifferent bread. During this scanty meal a superintendant guarded them, and at his own will and pleasure struck them, without provocation of any kind. If any thing like a fault, or such as he thought proper to deem one, had been committed, two hundred blows were inflicted, and sometimes even a thousand. These blows were frequently given on the soles of the feet, and perhaps the unfortunate captive was then put into irons.—When this religious chaunt terminated, the Slaves were conducted back to prison, & after a due examination, to see if none were missing, then they had another supply of the same kind of bread. This bread, however, was not allowed by the Algerine Government, but was most probably the benevolent bequest of some Agas, who, to alleviate their miseries, had appropriated money for that purpose. From this same benevolent source they received a similar allowance of bread on every Mahometan festival on which days no work was done, or for which there was therefore no supply from the Government. The prison in which they were confined had separate apartments, the largest of which was about 20 feet in length, and about 10 in breath. In this place about 36 of the slaves passed the night; but those for whom there was not room, were obliged to rest as they could in public squares or on stair cases, subject to every change of season, however severe.

The same Gentleman gives the following account of the late Dey of Algiers (Haggi Ail Dey):—he was murdered by his own Negro Slave; & but a short time before his death he wantonly put to death five Greek children, the eldest of whom was not above twelve years old, and consequently could have given no provocation. This sacrifice was too great an enjoyment for an inferior, or to be hastily performed; he therefore executed them with his own hand, while they were in prison, assisted, indeed, by the Negro before-mentioned, and the diabolical gratification lasted as many days as there was a child to be sacrificed. Three of these unfortunate innocents, horrible to relate, he burnt over a slow fire till they were literally reduced to cinders. He cut up the bodies of the other two, which he salted, and in this state they were found when the world was rid of such an execrable monster. The wretch had previously destroyed, on many occasions, a great number of Negro children, in different modes of cruelty, and their bodies were consigned to the common sewers which convey foul water to the sea. In violation of the law, he had secreted two females in the Palace, both of whom were under 16 years of age. He had barbarously murdered the father of one of them, and had ordered the daughter to be taken into his Palace. The unfortunate young Lady was a white, and the daughter of the Dey of Titeri. The unhappy girl was found, on the death of Haggi Ali Dei, closely confined, and nearly famished. The other poor girl was a Negress. She also was found in the same nearly famished state, without any covering, and with her body full of small open wounds: and, according to the statement of the Negro, it was the intention of the departed monster to indulge himself every day in the infernal amusement of wounding her flesh in a similar manner till she should be released from his barbarities by death. Being a daily witness to these enormities, & obliged to participate in them, the Negro naturally apprehended that his own turn would come next; and he therefore took the opportunity of suffocating the wretch while he was bathing. We should not have shocked our Readers with the recital of these horrors, if it were not to show to what bitter sufferings the Christian Slaves were exposed; since even those who professed the same religious faith were not exempted from such dreadful excesses of caprice, revenge, and wanton barbarity; and if the signal blow which the Government has received, and which it may be hoped will never be permitted to exercise its predatory warfare again, did not reflect additional honor on Great Britain, for putting an end to a practice that has disgraced the civilized world in suffering it so long to continue.

[*Hampshire Telegraph,—October*, 14.

Buenos Ayres Papers have arrived to the 19th July. Accounts had reached that place some days before of the expedition from Rio Janeiro, and that they were also apprised that it was to put into St. Catherine's, previous to its proceeding on its ultimate destination. It appears that emissaries from the Brazils had laboured, with considerable success, to make the inhabitants of the right bank of La Plata believe that the expedition was entirely directed to the occupation of the left bank. The consequence of this impression was, that many were indisposed to contribute to the expenses of an enlarged scale of military preparation, until the ultimate views of the Portuguese Government were more completely developed. The Government, however, was straining every nerve to rouse them from this state of apathy, through the medium of proclamations, and addresses in the public jour-

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nals. The Congress at Tucuman had determined to deliberate forthwith on a declaration of independence, the formation of a new constitution for the united provinces of La Plata, a permanent system of finance, and of naval and military defence, &c. The Journalists particularly direct the attention of their readers to the circumstance, that Great Britain will remain completely neutral in the contest between the United Provinces and Spaniards and Portuguese.

The American squadron which appeared before Naples has left that bay, and is arrived at Messina. Our Neapolitan correspondence, which is to the 18th ult. does not mention the result of the negociations. Some shipping, of small account, had been given up; but it was not known how the principal points had been settled. It was generally believed, that they were postponed, but that the failure of the negociation had not occasioned any serious misunderstanding with Mr. PINCKNEY, for it was the intention of Commodore CHAUNCEY to winter at Messina where he had already lodged his superfluous stores in the arsenal. All the letters from Gibraltar to the 15th, state, that Lord EXMOUTH's fleet had appeared there in a shattered condition.

The little Theatre of BOBECHE, at Paris, on the Boulevards, a great favourite, was lately ordered, on account of its malicious jests, to be shut up by the Police. The occasion of this order was the following:—BOBECHE, in one of his late performances, had introduced on the stage a man who complains of the want of money. "Put into the Lottery," says Bobeche. "But what number shall I take?" replies the other. "The lucky number, *dix huit* to be sure; *il est sorti deja deux fois; il pourra bien sortir une troisieme.*"

When the ships were moving out of the bay of Algiers, with light air from the land, very slowly, a most unlooked for storm of thunder and lightning arose, in the midst of which the flames from an Algerine frigate ran up her mast, and spread along the yard, which runs across, thus†—presenting a burning cross so vivid and conspicuous, as to appear the most prominent object of the night.

LOUIS XVIII is uncommonly fond of oysters, and often eats two hundred of a forenoon, to give him an appetite for his dinner. The wits therefore call him *Louis des Huitres.*

Notice has been given officially of an intention to apply to Parliament next Session for the accomplishment of the following projects in the neighbourhood of the metropolis:—A new Tontine Patent Iron Bridge across the Thames, from New Gravel lane, Ratcliffe, to Hanover-street, Rotherhithe; the bridge to be of sufficient height for shipping to pass beneath it. A new Fish Market on the Banks of the Thames, Billingsgate having become insufficient; the new market to be at or near old Hungerford Market. A new road along the left bank of the Thames, from Westminster Abbey to the end of Vauxhall Bridge.

[*The Morning Post,—October 7.*

The following curious article is extracted from an Irish Paper, *The Freeman's Journal*, of Friday se'night; it is given under the head of Private Correspondence from London:—"It is stated, in a recent communication we have seen from Paris, that the French Minister of Police has, by means of either threats or bribes, brought the French Press precisely to that state of slavery and dependence to which he has so long wished to see it reduced. Nor has he stopped here, for, by some secret charm, he has managed to get fast bound in his charm, *a London Evening Paper* supposed to have great weight with the British public, and still greater influence with the Government. By this means *the French Minister* looks forward with confidence to render the whole of the French Press and *a portion of the British Press*, entirely subservient to his purposes. One part of the conditions to be observed by the French Minister, for such services as the London Journal can render his master's Government, is the exclusive right to all official documents, and other information intended for the eye of the public. In the absence of real intelligence, the Minister engages to furnish a few useful hints in politics. It is laughable enough, says the informant, to observe Mr. D., the evening Paper's Paris Correspondent, taking his constant morning trudge, to receive the Minister of Police's instructions for the day. So regular is Mr. D. in his attendance, that the *old women* in the neighbourhood desire no better time-piece by which to ascertain the hour of the day. Mr. S. P. another Correspondent of the same Journal, who, in the general way of business, used to divide the business of the day with Mr. D., his colleague, has thought proper to throw up his functions, not choosing, as he spiritedly observes, to write from dictation. This Gentlemen, we are confidently assured, is now in London for the purpose of making his remonstrances in person."

It is almost unnecessary to add, that the Evening Paper alluded to is *The Courier*—which, from its slavish-devotion both to French & English despotism, is very naturally suspected to be the tool of both. [*The News,—September 29.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

His Lordship left town yesterday for his seat in Dorsetshire. The term of his stay there is at present uncertain, as his Lordship said he would take that into consideration after his arrival, and make up his mind in a few days. On leaving his house in Bedford-square, he turned first to the right, then to the left, then to the right, and then went straight forward at a slow pace. His butler asked his Lordship, as he passed through the hall, if he did not mean to leave the key of the wine-cellar behind? to which his Lordship answered, that he would take the key with him, and after he had weighed the matter with all the attention due to its importance, send an answer from the country. To a question, whether his Lordship wished to have the house painted and glazed, and the cobwebs swept away prior to his return? he answered, that was a question involving many serious considerations, and requiring more information than was before him at present. He did not object to the estimate of the expense which the painter and glazier, and the charwoman, had given in, but he observed that the state of the house during his absence was not material, and that he could not determine until the parties had made an affidavit, that the cobwebs would not grow again; and that the painting and glazing, if now executed, would be as fresh on his return as if deferred until that time.—As his Lordship proceeds by easy stages, it is thought, wind and weather permitting, he may possibly reach Enscombe, his Lordship's seat in Dorsetshire, about this day week.

[*The British Press.—September 4.*

GENERAL ELECTION.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 14—The two new Candidates who are likely to offer themselves for Dublin, in case of an election, are said to be Mr. Guiness, the brewer, and Alderman King.

The election for the County of Dublin is expected to be a severe contested one.

Mr. Hamilton and Col. Talbot, the present Members, will certainly stand.

The new Candidates are Sir Fred. Falkiner and Mr. White.

Mr. Hamilton's interest is very considerable; and if he joins what are called the Independents with Colonel Talbot, there is little doubt of their success.

It should be remembered that Mr. Hamilton and Colonel Talbot have voted for Catholic Emancipation. The former generally goes with the Minister; the latter is independent, and votes with the Opposition.

Sir Frederick Falkiner was the spirited Representative of the County of Dublin in the memorable and disastrous year of the Union. His exertions on that occasion are well known and gratefully remembered. But it must not be concealed, that Sir Frederick is the enemy of the Catholic Claims. There is on this account, as well as on others, which we shall at present suppress, little chance of his return.

Mr. White, the son of Mr. Luke White, one of the richest, perhaps the richest Commoner in the Empire, is new in the political world. He is described by his friends as an amiable and spirited young man. He is independent in principle, we might almost say, necessarily, by the magnificence of his prospects. He comes into the arena with the purse of Fortunatus, and with a numerous roll of tenantry. He will be strengthened, it is said, by an union with one of the most powerful interests in the country, Colonel Vesey.

In the King's County, the contest between Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bernard, and Mr. Malone, is likely to be very animated and interesting. They are now actively employed canvassing their friends.

Some look for a contest in Down. There will be an effort to dislodge General Needham from Newry.

Both in the King's and the Queen's County, people look for a protracted and expensive contest.

We have only to add, that registries of freeholders are proceeding with the utmost activity in every part of the kingdom. There was a Sessions held at Swords a few days ago.—(*Dublin Evening Post.*)

SHOOTING.—We hear from the Highlands that the weather has been very unfavourable for shooting; but in spite of it the Marquis of Huntly's party have had excellent sport, having killed during the first week 553 brace of moor-fowl, 24 brace of ptarmagan, besides snipes, plovers and hares. The Marquis of Tweedale, and Mr. Gordon, of Halhead, bagged 50 brace each on the 12th; and the former killed 57 brace on the 16th, and 67 brace on the 17th.—On the 12th a gentleman in the County of Durham killed 23½ brace moor game.—*Edinb. Courant.*

SPORTING.—Lord Scarborough's horse *Calton*, continues to beat all his competitors, while he continues to be ridden by his trainer, who best understands his mode of going. His manner while galloping much resembles that of a pig, as he goes with his head close to the ground, and would intimidate many riders. *Eclipse* had a similar movement.

The sale of Mr. Roscoe's books commenced at Liverpool on Monday, when a copy of the Catholicon was sold for 60gs.; Panzer 20gs.; Bandinai, Flo. 1764, 37gs.; Bib Spenceriana, I. p. 14gs.

Upwards of 3000 salmon were lately taken in the Tay in one night.—Salmon is now selling in various parts of Wales at 1½d. and 2d. per lb.

Tuesday, a number of Porpoises, from the Channel, came over Exmouth bar, and pursued the smaller fish from the sea up the river Exe.

An art has been recently discovered of making shoes, without sewing or nails, from a single piece of skin, forming by one blow, upon a mould, a perfect shoe, with sole and upper leather all of one piece as taken from the skin of the beast, and the currying effected after its formation!—*Sun.*

The Marquis of Stafford, from the praiseworthy motive of giving employment to the industrious poor, has commenced draining and subdividing an extensive tract of moor land at Lilleshall, Salop.

Messrs. Davison, Noel, Templer, and Co. of Pall Mall, "in consequence of the declining health of three of the partners, have relinquished business as Bankers, and placed their funds in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co."

The life interest of Sir Gerard Noel in his valuable paternal estates in Rutlandshire, is now advertising for sale. By way of *assisting* their disposal, Sir Gerard says, in a Letter to the Editor of the *Sun*, that his tenants are generally requesting him to lower the rents. The Baronet further hints, that the pressure on his mind may make him "bilious to death, or urge him to destroy himself."

It is understood that the Duke of Wellington lately offered 600,000*l.* for the estate of Sir Gerald Noel; but that Sir Gerald refused "to assent to a diminution of the landed interest of his forefathers, in order that he might retain to the end of his days the luxuries of life, which thus embittered he could never enjoy."

At BRISTOL (Nisi Prius).—The *King* v. *Ridout*—This was a prosecution, under the Statute of Frauds, for obtaining, under false pretences, from Messrs. Poole, brightsmiths, a promissory note for 85*l.* This cause occupied the Court a considerable time; and the Jury, after withdrawing about 20 minutes, found the defendant guilty, contrary to the direction of the Judge (Sir J. A. Parke), who observed, "Gentlemen, this is your verdict, not mine. I am afraid you have taken into your hands remembrances of former transactions. I say publicly, I think the Jury wrong; but it can be set aside in another place."—[It is reported, that a new trial is to be had.]

At MONMOUTH Assizes, the long pending trial between the Blanavon Iron Company, and Osborne Yeates, Esq. was decided, after a trial of 14 hours, in favour of the former. This decision will confirm to Lord Abergavenny the possession of property amounting to full 10,000*l.* per annum.

At the same assizes was tried a cause in which the real plaintiff was C. H. Leigh, Esq. of Pontypool Park, and the real defendant was W. A. Williams, Esq. of Langibby Castle. The action was brought to try the right of Mr. Leigh, as grantee of the Crown to an exclusive right of fishery in the river Usk, within certain parishes, and Mr. Williams's claim to a free fishery therein. The Jury, without the least hesitation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

Captain Brisbane states a fact, which the modesty of Lord Exmouth omitted—namely, that his Lordship received two wounds in the late memorable action, one in the cheek, and another in the thigh, but happily neither of them of a severe nature.—*Evening Paper.*

The Duke of Devonshire lately met with an accident while shooting moor game in Derbyshire, having it is feared, injured the tendon Achillis.

The Earl of Mansfield has discharged nineteen servants previously to going to the Continent. The Earl and Countess take eight children with them, and propose to be absent four years. Their first station will be at Paris.

SINECURE COMFORTS.—It is said, that a short time ago a youth from school, the son of a Member of the Legislature, and a Member of the Most Honourable Privy Council, and brother in-law to a Member of that branch of the Privy Council, commonly called the *Cabinet*, holding also something next of kin to a sinecure, to which is attached a considerable stipend, while at his father's during the school recess, contrived to be regularly asked in church, and married to a handsome simple young girl, the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, much about the youth's own age; & that when the marriage became known to his Right Hon. Father he was wrath indeed! wrath as such father ought to be! and in the paroxysm of his rage demanded of his *rash, inconsiderate*, and supposed *uninformed* son, how he could act, so foolishly? What was to become of them, as he had not finished his schooling; he did not know that his bride had ever been there, and they had to obtain a livelihood?—"Oh, Father!" said the son very coolly, "I am very easy on all those scores. You know, father, you have long held a very lucrative place for me in Demerara, the income of which to myself, and Deputy in my absence, exceeds 5000*l.* per annum—and, father, you have now only to account to me for the full amount received for the past 13 years, and to put me in possession of the future receipts and managements; and I have no doubt we shall do very well. If I find I can't manage this trifling office myself I'll engage a Deputy to manage it for me, as you have done."—*British Press.*

A Committee appointed by the Board of Ordnance on Friday, inspected Captain Manby's machine for the extinction of fire, at the Committee-room, Woolwich Barracks. The Captain shewed them that the machine could be instantly supplied (as it might be kept ready loaded) to a fire which was so situated that a common fire engine would be of no service: for instance, he said, in the back apartments of a house, or under the deck of a vessel. The Captain explained the nature of the fluid which the machine was charged with, which consists of lime, potash, and a certain quantity of water, which might be made in two minutes: and on board a ship a cask of it might always be in readiness, besides the machine being charged, with it. To shew to the Committee the extraordinary effects of the antiphilogistic ingredients, he immersed in it a quantity of hemp, canvas, and deal wood, which are the most combustible materials used in a Dock-yard; he also immersed the same materials in common water, but applied a certain heat to each: those which had been dipped in the anti-philogistic fluid would not burn, and those dipped in common water blazed immediately. The Captain also sprinkled some hemp with the fluid, and also some with common water; which had the same effect: that sprinkled with water burned, and the other did not.

A Letter just received from one of the most repectable houses in Dublin, and written in the common course of business, says ——"public distress and individual misery here baffle description. Not from any scarcity of provisions, but from the want of money to purchase them. Hundreds of decent people are holding out their hands for alms, and poverty can be discovered in whole clothes, as well as in rags."

CHEAP LIVING.

It is not necessary to go to France or America for this. Within 200 miles of London, in the finest part of Yorkshire our half-pay Naval Officers, and others, may now find *good* beef, mutton, and veal, at 5½ per lb. in the small quantities of the consumption of a single person; fine fresh butter at 11*d.*; a large white loaf for 6*d.*; eggs 22 or 24, for one shilling a fine roasting Pig, for a *feast* for a round party, for 3*s.*; milk 2*d.* a pint, ale 2½*d.* a pint, not *good*, but its defect through carelessness and want of skill, not for want of malt, hops, or honesty, or through *too much science* in chemistry or *colouring*.

Potatoes, 9 lb. for 2*d.*; vegetables, tea, gossip, and elderly *spinsters* (whom the *long* war has so well defended and *preserved*) all for nothing to single men, strangers, and visitors.

The Steam Packet, *Hibernia*, proceeded on the 13th instant from Dublin for Holyhead, but under circumstances extremely unfavourable, and after an arduous attempt, returned to Howth. A number of visitors were attracted by the novelty of this invention, at an early hour, and among others was the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, who after inspecting the vessel very minutely, was pleased to express his high gratification. The wind blew so strongly from the South, that it was difficult to approach the packet by a boat, even in the harbour.

SIR GERARD NOEL—MR. WYATT.

The following Letter has been written by Sir G. Noel to Mr. Wyatt, in consequence of an application from that Gentleman to purchase Sir Gerard's estate for the Duke of Wellington; and it has been published by Sir G. to inform the Public of his having refused to sell. The mysterious advertisement alluded to by Sir G. Noel, was the circular letter sent round by Messrs. D. N. T. and Co. to their customers, informing them, that, on account of the ill health of some of the partners, they had declined the banking business, and had deposited their funds in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. where they might continue their accounts, if they pleased, or might receive their balances, if they chose to have them.

"To BENJAMIN WYATT, Esq Foley-place.

"Chandos-street, Cavendish-square,
August 2, 1816.

"SIR—The mysterious Advertisement inserted in the Newspapers without my knowledge, and against the operation of which I shall most likely appeal to the Court of Chancery, entirely justifies your application to Mr. Burley upon the supposed necessity of the alienation of my estate; and the manner of it is worthy the Duke of Wellington, polite and generous. I find in it a high compliment, and a striking illustration of the value and importance of my property, which, were it to go from my family, I should be well pleased to transfer to a name and character most fit to follow a race, whose distinguished Ancestor came from Normandy with William the Conqueror to England, where they have been in eminent reputation, wealth and dignity, uninterruptedly from that remote period to this hour of pecuniary misfortune to myself. But let things happen as they may, my distress shall not involve my family in disgrace:—in my person, on the contrary, it will have been advanced in blood, wealth, and power, I trust, is not tarnished in reputation, and by my marriage it will be restored to nobility.

"Have the goodness, Sir, to make known to his Grace, that I prefer, in perspective, while I try to avert them, all the difficulties incident to my actual situation, cheered as I am by honourable feelings, to comparative wealth, clogged with the recollection of having basely persuaded my heirs to assent to a diminution of the lauded interests of our forefathers, in order that I might retain to the end of my days the luxuries of life, which thus imbittered I could never enjoy.

"The growing and shameful publicity of your honourable proposition from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, requires the prompt decision of my mind on this part of the situation, to which I am reduced, as I find sordid notions afloat concerning my probable conduct.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient and very humble servant,
"GERARD NOEL."

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